available traction has seriously affected the agricultural potential of this area and causes a four year crop rotation. Farmers use the local variety of seeds and urea/DAP and feel that assistance is required with traction and the supply of improved seeds and fertilizer. In early 1989 crop disease control groups reached some villages too late to stop crop damage that year.

BAZAARS
There was no bazaar in the alqadari centre before the war. Rasool Khel village has one shop. There are also three shops, stocked from Pishin and Badini, in Ghundai village.

STORAGE
There was no Government storage facility in this alaqadari.

ROADS
- There is an unpaved road, made by the Government, through the alaqadari. This road runs for 18km between Maruf woleswali (Kandahar) and Atghar centre. Another 48km connects it with the Shamolzai-Shinkai road.
- An access road has been formed by mujahideen vehicles along the foot of the mountain range to the north. This road branches off from the Badini-Shinkai road and passes through Maruf woleswali centre on the way to Pishin, Pakistan.

MINES
- Anti-tank and anti-personnel mines are reported around the alaqadari centre, particuarly the former primary school and the alaqadari building.
- Anti-tank mines are reported on both sides of the track along the foot of the mountains joining Atghar with Maruf woleswali near Toar Ragha village. The area has been marked by mujahideen.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
Cdr Salam Khan, HIIA, is the Commander-i-Omumi of the area. His main base is in Spaidar mountain, a southern branch of the Sur Ghar. Along with Mullah Abdul Ghaffar (NIFA) he controls the 40 villages in this alaqadari. They have a shura in Sorkhogan centre.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
There are no medical facilities in this alaqadari. People go to Shinkai clinic or to Pakistan for treatment.

EDUCATION
Prior to 1978 there were two primary schools - at the alaqadari centre and at Rasool Khel. Both have been destroyed. No schools are functioning in this area now.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITY

- SCF(USA) have an office in the village of Bagar. From 1988 to 1989 SCF have assisted in some karez cleaning and other agricultural work, including crop disease control, and veterinary vaccinations in the whole alaqadari.
- MCI worked in agriculture in this area until 1988.

DAICHOPAN (DAI CHUPAN, DAY CHUPAN)

Daichopan is a mountainous area, with many peaks over 3,000 meters high and some over 3,500m. The Arghandab river, from its source in the Hazarajat to the east, flows through Daichopan towards Kandahar. The valleys of this district, generally lying on a north-east to south-west axis, are narrow and steep in the northern extremities near the river's source, but progressively wider in the more southern reaches.

Daichopan has about 108 villages and covers an area of 3,276 sq/km. In the west is Kandahar, in the north Oruzgan, Malestan and Jaghori (Ghazni), in the east Arghandab and in the south Mizan and the dry uplands of the southern part of Zabul, stretching to the Pakistan border. Prior to the war the woleswal centre was at Bailoogh, near the Oruzgan boundary.

Daichopan may be divided into two principal geographical zones: the Arghandab river valley, with an estimated valley floor elevation of 2,000 meters in the north-east (dropping to some 1,500 meters in the south-west); and the lateral valleys branching from the Arghandab river valley. Steep and narrow, the lateral mountain valleys lead to exposed uplands in the lee of the mountain peaks, and carry streams flowing into the Arghandab. The slopes of these mountains are bare with little vegetation other than thorny bushes.

The climate here has marked seasonal variations. Summers are hot and dry with daytime temperatures often reaching 35'C, while the winter (December to March) generally has clear days and intensely cold nights with temperatures of as low as -5'C. Snowfalls are significant and spring brings heavy rain. Flooding in late March to May is extensive and the river frequently breaks its banks. Some rain occurs in mid-summer, but irrigation is still necessary.

The Government had officials at the woleswali centre, Bailoogh village, until 1980, when they were moved to Qalat centre. Some houses have been destroyed near Bailoogh, but generally levels of destruction are low.

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

Government statistics published in 1979 indicate a total population of 45,225. The population is found principally on the floor of the main valley and the majority of villages are found along the banks of the Arghandab where agriculture is easiest and the climate milder.

The DCAR origins survey (5/89) estimated that there were 1,224 refugees from Daichopan, mainly in the camps of Muslimbagh and Loralai, Baluchistan. Most of the refugees came from Bailoogh valley. Some of the refugees have begun to return to cultivate their lalmi lands.

The main tribe in the district is the Kakar. Other tribes are Khazak, Atwal, Andar, Suleiman Khel, Tokhi and Durrani. The district is divided into five large areas occupied by the following tribes: Khakiran area (Khaki Afghan) - Khazak and Atwal tribes; Maska (Kharnai) - Kakar tribe; Bailoogh - Kakar, Andar, and Suleiman Khel tribes; Mian Nashin - Durrani tribe; and Chelakor - Kakar tribe.

The Kakar migrated here from Zhob in Baluchistan at the end of the last century, and still maintain close links, including marriage ties, with those around Zhob. The Tokhi are concentrated mainly in the south-western reaches of the Arghandab river valleys. There are also some landless Hazara families working as sharecroppers, shepherds and servants. The original Hazara population were displaced by the northward migration of the Kakar.

Daichopan is on the nomad migration route. Nomads travel from Ghazni to Shahwalikote (Kandahar) where they spend the winter with their animals. They leave again in the spring due to lack of water, passing through Jaldak, Daichopan and Shajoi to Nawa in Ghazni. The major nomad tribes here are the Taraki (Na Khel), Kharoti (Niazi) and Nasr. Currently the numbers are small and they travel mainly in Pakistan.

ECONOMY

Irrigated land comprises about 30-35 percent of cultivated areas. The principal cash crops are almonds, raisins and dried apricots. Prior to the war, half of these crops were sold and the remainder exchanged for seeds and fertilizers. Wheat, barley, corn, tobacco, potatoes, tomatoes, rice, pumpkins, onions, apples, apricots and peaches are grown for home consumption. Rice is grown in central and southern Daichopan on low land at the river's edge. Wheat and barley are cultivated in the side valleys and exposed uplands in lalmi areas. The nomads are particularly important to the area as they buy surplus production.

Planting is generally done in the spring after the last of the frosts. Irrigation channels are also cleaned and repaired in the early spring. There is a 40 day period of great heat in the summer. Harvesting is done at the end of August.

Agricultural yields have declined because there has been lack of fertilizers, restricted amounts of seed, difficulty marketing the crops and serious erosion along the river banks.

Despite the presence of the river and generally regular precipitation, irrigation is important. The irrigation is principally by canals, but there are many karez. Some of the karez have not been cleaned because it is too expensive to do so. Some people have returned to cultivate lalmi lands. Reportedly there is not enough water for significant poppy cultivation.

Animal husbandry is also common. Fat-tailed sheep and black-haired goats are most important, providing meat, milk, butter, yoghurt and butter-milk. Sheep-wool is pressed and made into rugs by the women, while goat-hair provides the covering of tents used by shepherds in the mountains. The importance of herding has increased during the war years as has a tendency towards "semi-nomadism". Many families send one or two sons to herd the family's animals in the high mountain pastures between spring and late summer. The name Daichopan originates from 'Deh-i-Chopan', the place of the shepherds.

Traditionally, members of families spend some years working in Iran, Pakistan or the Gulf as builders, labourers and drivers.

BAZAARS

Daichopan woleswali centre was the main bazaar for the district with 10-15 shops in 1979 but it is currently closed. There are individaul shops in other villages. Shajoi on the Kabul-Kandahar highway was the central bazaar for surplus agricultural produce, although other bazaars used were Qalat, Gilan, Moqur and Kandahar. During the war the people have started to use the bazaars of the Hazarajat (i.e., Angoori and Damuldah).

ROADS

There was daily bus service from Khingi to Shajoi with lorry and bus connections from there to Kandahar, Kabul and intermediate points.

- A dirt road from Daichopan woleswali centre connects Bailoogh with Qalat. The last section of the road (from Surkh Sang in Arghandab woleswai) is gravelled. It is about 90km from Bailoogh to Qalat. There is a dirt road, useable by cars, from Surkh Sang to Arghandab centre.
- From Bailoogh there a dirt road heading east and connecting with Jaghori (Ghazni).
- There is a dirt road from Bailoogh valley to Shajoi.
- There is a gravelled road, suitable for jeeps and tractors, via Masca in Daichopan to Shajoi. This road was blocked with boulders by mujahideen during the war but is now open.
- A dirt road, suitable for pickups, goes north from Bailoogh to Oruzgan.

Tracks connect the different villages.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

The Hotak tribe, although distant from Salam Khan still negotiate with him on issues of major importance. The Tokhis are with Hassan Khan.

- Malek Ghaffor, Kakär, SYF. Tribal elder for the Kakar along with Sardar Zytolah Khan.
- Sardar Zytolah Khan, Kakar, HIG,
- Malek Durrani, Kakar, HIG.
- Hamidullah Akhwand, Taraki, SYF
- Mullah Abdul Qahar, Suleiman Khel, ANLF.
- Sadi Khan, Suleiman Khel, NIFA.

EDUCATION

The one primary school in Daichopan center, Bailoogh, was not centrally located for most of the people in the district. Therefore, those families who could afford to, sent their sons either to Kabul or Kandahar for their education. A Government school was opened in 1979 in Tora Chinah village but was closed at the beginning of the Soviet invasion. Some mullahs do not encourage education, but local peole have expressed their desire to expand their facilities. Mujahideen have been running schools at Kharnai and Zangalai.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

TB is a major problem and other common maladies include measles (occuring every two years), bronchitis, dyspeptic problems and skin infections. There was a small medical centre in Daichopan centre prior to the war, but it no longer exists.

- Health Unlimited have a clinic from which they run a dai and health-worker trainee programme.
- MSH have an outpatient centre.
- AVICEN support vaccinators here.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITY

- IAH have horticultural, forestry, veterinary, sanitation, agricultural training, road building, primary education, teacher training and irrigation programmes.
- HUL have a forestry, veterinary, agricultural training, road building, primary education, teacher training, and irrigation programmes.

JALDAK 3158N6643E

Jaldak is a woleswali in south-west Zabul, with an area of about 1,502 sq/km. In the west is Daman and Dahla, in the north Mizan and Qalat, in the east Shinkai and in the south Arghistan (Kandahar). There are about 200 villages, about equally divided between the two areas of Shahr-i-Safa and Jaldak. The woleswali centre is at Shahr-i-Safa. The largest villages are Haji Sayed Mohd Khan (60 families) in the Shahr-i-Safa area and Haji Nazer Gull (30 families) in the Jaldak area.

Jaldak is principally a wide valley, running from the north-east to the south-west. The Tarnak river flows through this valley towards Kandahar and the Kabul-Kandahar highway parallels its course. Shahr-i-Safa, the woleswali centre, is on the southern side of the Tarnak about 14 miles from Qalat. The foothills of the Hindu Kush are north of the valley, continuing into Mizan alakadari and the Kharwari Ghar mountains are to the south. Jaldak is sparcely populated and the few settlements are generally along the river in the centre of the valley and in the lower slopes of the mountain ranges.

Some villages have been partially destroyed. The village of Shilagai was totally destroyed by Soviet bombing and all except two brothers were killed. The woleswali centre is controlled by mujahideen. Mujahideen bases are in Bagh Ghar, in the north of Jaldak.

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

Government statistics published in 1979 indicated a total population of 9,884 and a population density of 14/sq km. Approximately 100 families emigrated to Baluchistan, equally divided between Surkhab and Pir Alizai refugee villages and Quetta.

The two main tribes of the district are Durranis and there are good relations between them. The Alikozai make up 60 percent of the population and are mainly in the Jaldak area. The Popalzais are in the Shahr-i-Safa area.

ECONOMY

There is good agricultural land in this district and wheat and corn are major crops. There are also orchards in the area, particularly almond. The land is irrigated from the Tarnak river or from about 200 karez in the area.

BAZAARS
There is a small bazaar at Shahr-i-Safa. About four shops are open and they are supplied from Kandahar. Qalat is the traditional central bazaar of the region and it is controlled by the Government. Mujahideen trade is conducted either in Shajoi (north of Qalat), Moqor (Ghazni) or Khwajamulk (north of Kandahar city).

STORAGE
None available.

ROADS
- From Shar-i-Safa, a dirt road leads to Wandoz via Haji Habib Qala (near the Kandahar-Kabul highway) and then to Spin Baldak. The journey from Shahr-i-Safa to Spin Boldak is estimated at 6-7 hours by vehicle.
- From Jaldak to Arghistan (Kandahar) is about 80km and travelling time is about 2 hours. This road is controlled by Cdr Granai, HIG.

MINES
No mines are reported in the district.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
Two 15-member shuras have been formed in the district and neither reportedly have the support of the local people. Both shuras have established separate woleswali administrations, headed by woleswals - Cdr Granai (HIG) and Mohd Rassul (NIFA).
- Cdr Granai, Alikozai. His area of influence includes part of the Kabul-Kandahar highway and it is reported that he demands a toll tax from vehicles using the road and on occasions requisitions goods.
- Malek Abdul Karim, Alikozai an associate of Cdr Granai.
- Cdr Mohd Rassul (NIFA) Popalzai.
- Cdr Malek Payendai (NIFA) Popalzai.
- Cdr Abdul Ahad (NIFA) Alikozai.
- M Sarwar Akhunzada
- Mowlawi Abdul Aziz.

The main tribal elders of the area are Haji Sayed Mohammad of the Popalzai and Wakil Abdullah of the Alikozai.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
There was no health centre in the district before 1978 and those requiring medical treatment are either taken to Kandahar or Pakistan.

EDUCATION
Prior to the war there was one school at Shahr-i-Safa but this has been destroyed.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITY
None reported.

MIZAN (MIRJAN) 3210N6631E

Mizan alaqadari, in western Zabul, has an area of 1,101 sq/km (Government statistics of 1979). In the west is Dahla (Kandahar), in the north Daichopan and Arghandab, in the east Qalat and in the south Jaldak. Mizan has about 68 villages. Before 1979 the alaqadari centre was in Nawa-e-Alam Gul and after several relocations, it is now in the Government controlled town of Qalat.

Mizan consists of a series of narrow valleys between high barren hills. Small natural streams flow from these valleys at right angles into the Arghandab river, which flows through the centre of the alaqadari. The elevation of the main valley ranges between 1,341m and 1,463m. The Jaldak Ghar, Pethawi Ghar, Mulla Bostan Ghar and Faqeer Ghar mountains rise up on either side of the Arghandab River valley. North are hills rising to nearly 2,745m while to the south the valley enclosed by the Badam and Gao Murda hills. The alaqadari is divided into seven large areas: Takeer; Mukrak; Arghasu; Thakhoom; Pethawi; Nawa-e-Alam Gul; and Shaikan.

There appears to have been fierce fighting in the Mizan area, as it is close to Qalat and the highway. The centre of the alaqadari and the villages of Mulla Bostan Dara and Haji Abdul Ahad were destroyed by Soviet shelling and other villages were partially damaged.

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

Government statistics published in 1979 indicate a total population of 7,878 and a density of 7/sq km. Estimates of emigration vary. The DCAR refugee origins survey (5/89) indicated no refugees from Mizen in Pakistan. DCAR teams visiting the area (late fall 1989), indicated that approximately 10-15 percent of the people migrated to refugee camps in Baluchistan (Katwai and Zhar Karez (Loralai) and Surkhab and none had reportedly returned. It is reported that those who were internally displaced to Daichopan and Arghandab may be slowly returning now that most of the hostilities have ended.

The inhabitants are roughly 75 percent Ghilzai (Tokhi and Kharoti) and 25 percent Durrani Alikozai. The Kharoti are in the north and the Tokhi in the south, along with some Hazaras.

ECONOMY

The staple crops are wheat, corn and barley. There are almond orchards in every valley, and also a few vineyards. Sheep are kept for their wool. Some nomads stay in this area for the winter. This is traditionally an area of poppy cultivation, although reportedly for local consumption only.

The Arghandab river flows below the level of the abi land and water cannot, therefore, be raised from it for irrigation. The abi land is irrigated from seasonal streams.

BAZAARS
Prior to 1979 there were 10-12 shops in a bazaar in the alaqadari centre but none remain. There are some small shops in some villages and these are stocked from Kandahar and Angoori in Ghazni.

STORAGE
None available.

ROADS
- There is a gravel road from Qalat to the centre of the alqadari. This divides upon reaching the Nawa-e-Alam Gul area, one section heading towards the original alaqadari centre and the other crossing the river towards the Pethawai area.
- Near Takeer, a dirt road leaves the first road and goes via Mukrak to Jaldak. It is 120km from Mizan centre to Jaldak and takes about three hours.

Both these roads provide access to the Kabul-Kandahar highway, passing from Qalat to Jaldak. A dirt road in Qalat woleswali leaves the Mizan-Qalat road and provides access to Daichopan and Arghandab.

- The mujahideen constructed a road from the centre along the foot of the mountains through Haji Abdul Rahman and Arghasu villages to Chinartoo in Kandahar Province.

MINES
None reported.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
The area is controlled by religious students (Toloba) belonging to HIIA.
- Mullah Mohammad Rahim, HIIA, Taraki leads the Taloba.
- Zabit Kabir, Alikozai, now with SYF previously with HIG. He is also a tribal elder.
- Mullah Abdul Karim Khan, HIG, Tokhi and a tribal elder.
- Mullah Abdul Ghafar, HIK, Tokhi.

Other tribal elders are Obaidullah Akhwand and Esmael Khan (Alikozai) and Mullah Mohammad Khan and Haji Aman (Tokhi).

MEDICAL RESOURCES
- MCI have a mobile unit in the area of Chinartoo.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITY
None reported

BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY

In south-central Afghanistan, Zabul is bounded in the west by Kandahar, in the northwest by Oruzgan, in the northeast and east by Ghazni and in the southeast by Pakistan. The province is divided into Daichopan, Arghandab, Shahjui, Shinkai and Jaldak woleswalis and Mizan, Atghar and Shamalzai alaqadaris. The provincial capital is Qalat. The major mountains are the Sur Ghar (of which the Sor Kohogan Ghar is a northern branch) and the Daichopan and the major rivers include the Lorha Shinkai, Arghandab and Tarnak. The total area of the province was estimated at 17,289 sq km by the Government in 1979.

The region is dominated by plateaux with elevation ranging between 2,000 and 3,000m. There are fertile lowlands and scrub lands crossed by the Arghandab,Tarnak and Lora Rub rivers. Winters are severe with heavy snow.

The majority of destruction is in Shajoi, Mizan and Jaldak, the districts closest to the Kabul-Kandahar highway. People in Shajoi, which lies on both sides of the Kabul-Kandahar highway, feel vulnerable to Government attacks. In Shinkai and its two sub-districts, houses have also suffered from severe destruction, due to bombing and subsequent neglect when people migrated. There is a great shortage of food and fuel for heating purposes and what is available the locals cannot afford.

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

Government statistics published in 1979 indicated a total Provincial population of 179,362, of which 5,946 lived in Qalat centre. Given the Government's estimate for the area of the Province, the population density would be 10/sq km.

Approximately 22-28 percent of the population live in refugee camps in Malgajai and Loralai (Baluchistan). These refugees are mostly from Jaldak, Qalat, Mizan, Atghar, and Shajoi. Another 44 percent of the population were internally displaced, often to Arghandab and Daichopan. Currently the heaviest populations are found in Seury village, Arghandab and Daichopan.

In 1989 there were reports that about 100 Hotak and 40 Tokhi families had returned to the province. The majority of these families were reportedly unregistered.

Zabul, Ghazni and Paktika are inhabited mainly by the Ghilzai divisions of Tokhi, Hotak, Shamulzai, Raso Khel, Kharoti, Suleiman Khel, Niazi and Taraki. Nasars, claiming descent from the Ghilzais, live mainly in Shinkai and Shajoi areas. There are a number of Hazaras living in Arghandab and Ghilzai Kakars in southern Zabul.

QALAT (QALAT-I-GHILZAI, QUALAT)

The Provincial centre is in Qalat. This district covers an area of 1,675 sq km (Government statistics of 1979). In the west is Mizan, in the north Arghandab, in the east Shajoi and in the south Shinkai and Jaldak. Qalat district has about 140 villages.

This area is very cold in the winter, but has a good climate in the spring and summer. The elevation ranges between 1,524 - 1,980m and Qalat centre is at 1,690m. The Sur Ghar has peaks rising to at least 2,895m, while to the north-west, on the opposite side of the valley, the hills rise to between 3,048 and 3,352m.

Qalat is the only area in the province with major security problems, as fighting between mujahideen and the Government continues. The Government moved most of the woleswali administrations to Qalat and by early 1990 they held Qalat city and a mountain-top nearby. Qalat has a helipad and is the only population centre in Zabul with electricity.

The woleswali has suffered considerable destruction, especially around Qalat centre and along the Kandahar-Kabul highway. About 27 major villages were completely destroyed by Soviet shelling and bombing (see DCAR ref. Qalat).

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

The 1979 Government census indicated a total population of 19,518 and a population density of 12/sq km. About 40 percent of the population moved to refugee camps in Baluchistan (particularly to Muslimbagh, Loralai and Surkhab). Others moved to Seury and Mizan. None have returned.

ECONOMY

Major crops are wheat, barley, almonds and grape. Karez are the main form of irrigation and they have seriously deteriorated from lack of maintenance during the war. Threshing and milling are done by tractors brought from other areas when not available locally. The local people indicated that help was needed regarding the provision of tractors and oxen. Animal manure is used because chemical fertilizers are not available.

BAZAARS

Qalat bazaar had 200 shops prior to 1978 and about 10-15 of these are are reportedly active. This bazaar is controlled by the Government.

STORAGE

The four large Government owned storehouses in Qalat have been bombed by mujahideen. The godowns were burned along with the stored goods, mostly cooking oil and quilts.

ROADS

Qalat is situated on the Kabul-Kandahar highway. This is the only primary road in the district. There are some mujahideen roads connecting with Pakistan in the south:

- To the west of Qalat, at Pul-i-Sangi, a road runs south to Seury, then east through the Poshy Pass, then south through Shinkay and Derwazagai to Badini in Pakistan.
- To the east of Qalat two roads leave the highway, the first between Kakerano China and Landi Bakoorzi and the second at Bala Bakorzi. These two roads meet to the east of Mullayan and join with the road from Pul-i-Sangi between Seury and Poshy pass. They follow the same route to Pakistan via Shinkay.
- There are two minor roads leading towards the mountains to the north of Qalat centre.

MINES

- There are anti-personnel mines around Tabkh Ser, which was a Government post now controlled by mujahideen.
- Anti-personnel mines are in the agricultural land around Sayed Jan and Mullah Din villages.
- Qalat centree is encircled by three belts of anti-personnel mines.
- Mujahideen placed anti-tank mines along the Kabul-Kandahar highway to stop army convoys reaching Qalat from Kabul or Kandahar.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

- The current governor is Mohammad Kabir, a retired general from the Tokhi tribe who comes from Qalat.
- Abdul Bari Khan (SYF), Tokhi, was recently elected as the AIG governor for Zabul Province.
- Cdr Hassan Khan (HIIA), Tokhi, is based in the north-east of the district and is the most important mujahideen leader in the district. He is also influential among the Tokhi in Daichopan.
- Mullah Ali Mohammad (HIIA), Koochi, is based south-west of the centre.

For more information, see DCAR ref. Qalat-People of Influence.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

The Government hospital was damaged and is in poor condition. None of the mujahdideen parties have clinics for civilians. The need for medical assistance is a major felt need of the district. The main diseases and problems reported are malaria, TB, diarrhoea and eczema.

EDUCATION

The Sheikh Mathi High School (up to 12th class) in Qalat was burned by mujahideen in 1989 but is still active, with a few students, and under Government control. The Spina Ghaberga, Boragai, Sharaga and Malizi schools in the Seuri area have been destroyed. In the area of Shabazkhel there are currently eight madrassas, funded by the AIG Education Centre. One madrassa is controlled by Rahullah Akhwand of NIFA.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITY

- MCI supported the cleaning of four karez in 1988.
- Afghanaid with Cdr Hassan Khan (HIIA), a Tokhi, cleaned some karez in late 1988.
- It was reported that RAFA distributed ten truck loads of wheat.

SHAJOI (SHAHJUI) 3231N6725E

According to Government statistics of 1979, this woleswali covers an area of 1,601 sq/km. In the west is Arghandab, in the north Jagori (Ghazni), in the east Gilan and Nawa (Ghazni) and in the south Shinkai. Shajoi woleswali has between 160 and 300 villages. The elevation of the district centre is 1,904m.

The woleswali is divided into 12 large sections, each section consisting of several villages. Clusters of villages are controlled by several commanders. The names of these sections, villages and commanders are available from UNHCR/Quetta sub-office. The villages of Kajur Khel, Pasanai, Barra Khel and Gajoy have been surveyed. UNHCR/Quetta also have lists of the tribal and political affiliations in the remainder of the area.

This woleswali is located on both the sides of the main Kandahar to Kabul Highway. The Janubi San Ghar mountain range is to the north of the road. The south of the woleswali is bounded by the Sur Ghar (Red Mountain).

Villages along the highway have incurred between 30 and 75 percent damage from shelling. Thirteen Kharoti villages along the highway, including Kajur Khel, were destroyed when shelled by army convoys. The area around the former Soviet post at Tadzi is also severely damaged. There is a helipad at Tadzi post and the Government has now withdrawn from there. The areas further south are less damaged.

Houses are constructed of mud and mud bricks and some of them have rock foundations. Wooden beams used for roofing are available in the area.

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

Government statistics published in 1979 indicate a total population of 33,716. The DCAR origins survey (May 1989) estimated that 22,700 people from Shahjoi were living the refugee villages of Loralai, Surkhab and Malgagai in Baluchistan. Others moved elsewhere in Afghanistan and some of the internally displaced people have begun to return to their villages. In Kajur Khel (130 families), about 20 of the 100 internally displaced families have returned. In Barra Khel, about 50 displaced families have returned. Many people are discouraged from returning due to the need for the repair of their houses, the destruction of irrigation and the lack of agricultural inputs.

Two types of Ghilzais live in this woleswali: the Tokhi, also known as jayee (or settled people), who own farming land and houses; and the nomads, who own livestock but no farming land and live in black tents. The nomads are of the Kharoti, Niazi, Taraki, Andar and Jori tribes. The Tokhi and the Kharoti are the two main tribes in Shahjoi.

King Amanullah Khan gave nomads from the Kharoti tribe land to the north of the Tarnak river at the beginng of this century. They now occupy Kajur Khel and 12 other villages along either side of the highway. Most of the houses have been destroyed by shelling of army convoys. Relations between the settled Kharotis and the nomads are cool.

The annual migration of the nomadic tribes of Kharoti, Niazi and Malakhel occurs in two different directions:

- One route is south to Shorawak and Reg in Kandahar, where they stay from the spring to the autumn before returning to Zabul.
- The second route is to the Khakrez mountains for grazing, returning after one or two months of spring.

ECONOMY

Agriculture is the main basis of the economy in Shahjoi and much of the surplus is traditionally sold to the nomads. Although heavily damaged in some areas, prices are low now due to the expansion of Shajoi bazaar and many people are able to find work there.

Main crops are wheat, corn, potatoes, tobacco and alfalfa, with some horticulture and grapes. Lack of traction is a major problem. Kajur Khel village had 150 pairs of oxen and 14 tractors before the war and they rented to the surrounding villages. Currently they have two tractors and no oxen. In some areas, especially near the highway, cultivation is 20-25 percent of the pre-war level. There have been requests for assistance with agricultural inputs.

The area to the south of the highway (including 13 Kharoti villages near the highway) is irrigated by a canal leading from the dam constructed on the Tarnak river. The dam is made of mud, is often destroyed by flooding, and the villagers have requested urgent assistance for repair. Other areas are irrigated by karez and springs.

BAZAARS

Shajoi centre has the largest bazaar in the area and it services the entire Province. Only 10-12 of the 200 shops were active during the war, but now there are more than 200 shops and it has become a major trading centre and rest station for travelers on the route between Badini, Angoori and Kabul.

STORAGE

None available.

ROADS

- Shajoi centre is on the Kabul-Kandahar highway.
- The two routes from Shajoi to Pakistan are both in bad condition but are heavily used. One route leaves the highway near Shajoi and goes through the Spir Sang and De Bashi passes to Badini, Pakistan (103km). The other route leaves the highway near Qalat and goes through the Poshy Pass and then to Derwazagai and Badini (136km). (For further information see Summary & Background).
- A road leaves Shinkai centre near Dorahi village, passing south of the Khan Neka mountain via Zanah Kela village, to Shahag village (130km). There is a detour to Shahag. The road between Dorahi and Roghani is said to be mined and is only used sometimes by light vehicles.
- From Shahag village there is a road to the highway south of Shajoi. This road fords the Tarnak river and is suitable for heavy vehicles.
- There is reportedly a road from east of Roghani to Patai-Roghani village and then north through the mountains to the highway.
- There is a gravelled road (30km) from Shajoi to Arghandab. Travelling time is 1.5 hours. There is no bridge over the Arghandab river and people use horses for crossing (the nearest bridge is at Angoori). Fuel is available in Arghandab.
- An alternative route to Daichopan is 80km, takes 2.5 hours and has a gravel surface. This road goes from Shahjoi to Gelan alaqadari in Ghazni from there into an area controlled by the Hazaras (Angoori and Sang-i-Masha of Jagori). The population along this route are Taraki as far as Angoori, and thereafter, Hazara.

MINES

- Anti-personnel mines are reported around the hospital building (a former Government post and now mujahideen offices) in Shajoi centre.
- There are anti-personnel and anti-tank mines in the Tazi mountains.
- There are mines on both side of the highway in the desert of Pash Kanda near the Ghazni border.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

The overall commander in Shajoi is Hassan Khan of HIIA. In Shajoi bazaar there is a shura representing the different tribes and parties but no elders sit on it. It controls military and judicial and some civilian affairs (e.g., bazaar prices). Mujahideen are using the former Government hospital for their offices - both for the shura and for the administration and security of the bazaar.

- Hassan Khan, Tokhi, (HIIA), controls 15 villages in the Tazi area, 29 in Khaka, 25 in Garnai, 5 in Musazai, 23 in Ekhab and 3 in Shoobar.
- In the Shoobar area: Cdr Ali Mohd (HIIA), a nomad, is influential in 16 villages; Cdr Hazrat Siddique (JIA) has influence in 11 villages; and Cdr Tor (NIFA) Tokhi in 11 villages.
- Cdr Mian Khan (HIG) is influential in 11 villages around Shajoi centre.
- In the Ghulam Rabat area the following have influence: Cdr Abdul Haleem (HIG) 13 villages; Cdr Mullakhel (NIFA) 16 villages; and Cdr Shah Wali (HIG) 14 villages.
- Cdr Haji Abdullah (HIG) has influence in five villages in the Jaffar area.
- Haji Asal (HIIA) and Cdr Bahram (SYF) are influential in 15 villages in the Kharoti area. Cdr Haji Asal controls Kajur Khel village.

For further details of commanders and elders see DCAR ref. Shajoi.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

Previously Shajoi had a hospital but all of the equipment was taken away by Government forces when they left the area. The building is currently used as offices by the mujahideen shura and one room is being used by the staff of SCF(USA) as their office. People with serious illnesses must go to Pakistan for treatment.

- MSH have two outpatient centres.
- MCI have a mobile first aid post.
- AVICEN support vaccinators here.

EDUCATION

The high school in Shajoi centre was destroyed by shelling. Muslim Aid support some schools there.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITY

- SCF(USA) have an office in Shajoi bazaar. In this area they have been contracted to clean 37 UNHCR funded and 37 IRC funded karez. Work on these karez was under progress in the autumn of 1989. They also have a veterinary programme.
- Afghanaid had a contract with Hassan Khan to clean karez in 1988.

SHAMULZAI (SHOMULZAI, SPINA KHUNA)

This alaqadari is estimated to cover 3,091 sq/km (Government statistics for 1979). To the west is Atghar and Shinkai, in the north Nawa, in the east Waza Khwa and in the south Pakistan. Shamulzai has about 150 villages.

Shamulzai is the alaqadari (sub-district) of Shinkai lying to the south and west of Shinkai woleswali. This alaqadari is very mountainous, composed of different tribes and is at present controlled by several commanders. It is divided into two sections and each section is sub-divided into several parts. The 'lowara mantiqa' (upper area) consists of the Lowargai, Nawa, Babozai and Torwakey areas. The 'kashata mantiqa' (lower area) consists of the Zhes, Daggar, Kiakhtu, Surkhab, Nahara, and Kala-e-Rashid areas.

The Government were originally in the alaqadari centre but left it for Derwazagai, the biggets post in the south of the province and occupied by Kabul forces. In 1989, when the Government withdrew from Derwazagai, the alaqadari administration was moved to Qalat.

Destruction is estimated at 60 percent for the houses and 70 percent for agriculture. The houses, traditionally constructed of mud, mudbricks and wooden beams, have suffered from both war and neglect.

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

Government statistics published in 1979 indicated a total population of 25,763 and a population density of 8/sq km. About 40 percent of the population migrated to Baluchistan (Qamaruddin Karez, Nasiran Zhar Karez (Loralai) and Malgagai) and an additional 20 percent are internally displaced in nearby areas. Some members of the Tokhi tribe have returned to Aashok Qala. Many refugees are reluctant to return because prices are high and housing is so damaged.

The powerful tribes are Hotak, Tokhi, Shamulzai and the weaker tribes are the Nasars and the Yosufzai's. The tribes live together, apart from the Nasirs in the area bordering Pakistan.

The DCAR team have surveyed the villages of Shahid Azizullah Khan, Geirdey Karez, Aashok Qala, Shahab and Matherkhel and Sohey in the sectors of housing, agriculture, irrigation, roads, bazaars, education, health, and repatriation. These surveys are available in the UNHCR Quetta Sub-office.

ECONOMY

Principal crops are wheat, corn and barley. Tobacco grown in some areas and almonds are also important. Local seed and urea are used. As in the surrounding areas of Zabul, agricultural production has

been reduced to as little as 25 percent of the pre-war level, principally by the lack of traction. Many of the tractors and oxen were lost or destroyed during the war. In Sohey village when asking for assistance with agricultural inputs the farmers said that any excess grown would be sold to the nomads.

This area is irrigated by karez and springs, and there are no large rivers. As so many people were fighing or forced to migrate, sometimes several times throughout the past decade, the karez were not maintained so less water is available for irrigation.

There is an operating lead mine.

BAZAARS

There has never been a bazaar in the alaqadari centre. People often visit Pakistan to purchase goods.

- In Shahab village there are four shops selling goods from Badini. There are also two hotel restaurants catering to passengers and drivers.

ROADS

Three tracks lead from the Pakistan border (Badini area) to Shahid Azizullah Khan village.

The main road from Badini is approximately 45km.

A second road of approximately 20 km comes from Kanoki (Badini area)

A road leads from Qamaruddin Karez (Badini area) for approximately 20km. From this village all these three roads continue to the Qalat-Kabul highway. They are reportedly free from mines but are not suitable for heavy vehicles.

There is one road passing through the alaqadari centre, from Badini to Shinkai (87km). From Shinkai centre it continues through the Poshy pass to the highway(52km). Heavy trucks use this road daily.

From north of Shamulzai centre it is possible to take an alternative road though the Basha pass (to the east of Basha mountain), then through the Spir Sang pass to the road. This is 103km. Heavy trucks use this road daily.

MINES

There are mines around Qala-i-Rashid and Derwazagai.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

There is no shura in this area and relations between the different tribes and parties are not always cordial.

The following well known commanders represent their tribes: Salam Khan, Hotak, NIFA who controls the south west; Noor Ahmad Khan, Hotak, HIIA; Hassan Khan, Tokhi, NIFA and Sayedullah Nasar, JIA. Among the Shamulzai the most influential people are: Cdr Spin (ANLF) with the Anizai sub tribe who has influence over 22 villages in the Lowargai area and 4 in the Zhees area; Cdr Shah Khan (HIG) with the Mashozai; and Haji Abdul Rauf Khan the tribal leader of the Ali Sherzai. ANLF, HIG and HIIA are represented among the Ali Sherzai. Among the Nasir NIFA, HIG, JIA and HIIA are represented. Some Tokhi commanders are affiliated with JIA and HIG.

There are four branches of the Shamulzai, led by: Shah Khan (after Darazang); Mowlawi Abdul Qayum; Cdr Spin (ANLF); and Noor Ahmad Khan.

For further details concerning the commanders and elders of the Shamulzai, Tokhi and Nasir tribes contact DCAR ref: Shamulzai.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

Before the war there was one small outpatient clinic in Shahid Azizullah Khan village. This is currently inactive and patients must either travel to Shinkai or Pakistan for treatment, although the people generally treat themselves with traditional herbal remedies. The establishment of good health facilities is a major felt need.

- MCI have an out patient centre in Jalalzai village.

EDUCATION

The Ismatullah primary school (up to grade 6) was located in Shahid Azizullah Khan village. This is now unusable due to lack of maintenance. There are no other schools in the district.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITY

- SCF(US) have an office in Ghundai village. They have karez cleaning, seed distribution and veterinary care programmes in the district. UNHCR and IRC funded many of the karez cleaning projects.
- MCI have conducted agricultural programmes in the district.

Tokhis are located in the valley of of the Tarnak river from Pul-i-Sangi to Shibar Kotal and Qalat-i-Ghilzai is their principal centre. The northern part of the Arghandab valley is also part of their territory (they are said to make up over 80 percent of its population). Mizan is 40 percent Tokhi. Tokhi are also found in the southern part of Nawa in Ghazni and as far afield as Obeh in Herat (The Pir of Obeh is Tokhi).

Hassan Khan is leader of about 50 percent of the Tokhis from the villages to the south of Qalat to the Dacht in the north-east. The Governor of Qalat is also Tokhi.

Hotaks are principally found in Shinkai, Ataghar valley and Seuri. One of their elders, Haji Aminullah Khan is in Muslimbagh camp, Baluchistan, where he sits on a shura of Hotaks formed some eight years ago.

The Hotaks have had difficult relations with the Tokhi, Durrani, Suleiman Khel and the Andar Ghilzais.

The Shamulazai and Raso Khel tribes are offshoots of the Tokhi and largely live in the mountainous region of Shamulzai as well as Shibar Kotal area, Mardan and Hallagh. They are by and large sedentry.

The Kakars, consisting of several divisions and sub-divisions, hold possession of a spacious tract bordered on the north by the southern limits of Ghilzai country and further to the west by Arghistan in Kandahar.

The Kharotis are sedentry as well as nomadic with a comparatively higher literacy rate, and are located among the spurs of Koh-i-Suleiman and east of Katawaz as far as the Birmil hills and also in the north as far as Urgun and Sultani (Sar Roza). In Zabul they make up 50 percent of the poulation of Shajoi. The Kharotis claim to be an offshoot of the Tokhi Ghilzais.

The majority of Nasirs are without lands, live in unproductive mountainous areas and are mostly traders and carriers. Some are engaged in animal husbandry (sheep and goats) and cattle raising. (The exceptions are found in Parwan where they own fertile land and have taken on the characteristic of a separate clan.)

Parts of Zabul are on nomad migration routes. Nomads pass from Ghazni to Khakrez, Shawalikot, Spin Baldak and Shorawak districts (Kandahar), where they spend the winter with their animals. They leave again in the spring due to lack of water and pass through Jaldak, Daichopan and Shajoi to Nawa in Ghazni. The major tribes involved are the Taraki (Na Khel), Kharoti and Niazi. The Nasirs also pass through Daichopan and Jaldak and the Jori and Andar through Shajoi.

SHINKAI (SHENKAY)

Shinkai is a mountainous woleswali covering about 2,290 sq/km (Government statistics, 1979). This area has a severe winter with snow starting in December and lasting for three to four months. Shinkai has about 39 villages. The woleswali centre is Shinkai and other major villages are Shah Alam Kheil, Nawzad, Qader Khel and Mulla Bashar. In the west is Jaldak, in the north Qalat and Shajoi, in the east Nawa (Ghazni) and Shamulzai and in the south Arghar and two districts of Kandahar, Maruf and Arghistan.

Shinkai woleswali was on one of the major mujahideen routes and the area sustained heavy bombing by the Government and Soviets. Most of the houses, especially in the central area, were destroyed either by the bombing or by subsequent neglect when so many people left the district. There is a great shortage of food and fuel.

People from this area construct their houses of mud, using wooden beams for roofing. A few houses have also used stone and cement in construction.

The Government was based in the woleswali centre, which they left last year. There are not many local conflicts because of the influence of Cdr Salam Khan.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

Government statistics published in 1979 indicate a total population of 13,551 and a population density of 6/sp km. An estimated 80 percent of the population have emigrated, mainly to refugee camps in Malgagai and Loralai in Baluchistan. In 1989, some refugees started returning to cultivate their land, but were unable to continue and so went back to the camps in Baluchistan. (See DCAR ref: Shinkai).

The Hotak predominate in this district.

The DCAR team in Quetta have made a detailed survey of a number of villages including Mandeen Khel, Savei, Sado Khan Kala, Abad Karez, Wastai Karez, Petawai Roghanai and Operi Ludin. This survey covers population, refugees, agriculture, irrigation, bazaars, roads, education, health facilities and problems and is available from the UNHCR Quetta Sub-office. Details are also available about refugee returns to Shinkai from refugee villages in Baluchistan.

ECONOMY

The main crops are wheat, barley, corn, tobacco and horticulture including almonds. Farmers use urea and also local seeds as they find these withstand the severe winters very well. The main sources of irrigation are karez and springs. Prior to 1978 there was a plentiful supply of water but for the past decade it has been difficult to clean them and many are now blocked or damaged. The shortfall in water has caused a four year cultivation rotation. This is improving as karez are cleaned.

Many people are agricultural labourers or own small plots of land. They indicate it is difficult to survive with present conditions and have requested assistance with agricultural inputs. They listed their needs as seeds, fertilizers, tractors, threshers, harvesters and pesticides. At present there is one tractor in Shinkai and agricultural problems (worms, gum and wasps) have been increasing in the past few years.

BAZAARS
In 1979 the Shinkai bazaar had a flourishing economy with 70 shops serving the surrounding villages. Now 70 percent is damaged due to rain and neglect, 20 percent due to shelling and 10 percent is standing in fairly good condition. At the time of the DCAR visit, only two shop/restaurants were open catering for the people. The shops sold only essential commodities and almost everything is brought to Shinkai from Badini (Pakistan). There is one shop in Abad Karez village.

STORAGE
There are no warehouses. It might be possible to rent the houses of some local people as SCF(USA) are doing at Shah Alam Khel village.

ROADS
- The road leading from Badini to Shinkai and onward to Qalat/Kabul highway is in very poor condition. It is only possible to drive at 15/20km an hour. The Tarnak river has to be crossed by ford.
- At Shamalzai the road from Badini splits: one leads to Ataghar and the other to Shajoi. Light and heavy traffic ply this route but during the winter months these roads can barely be used. SCF have surveyed the road and at the time of the DCAR visit the equipment for the road repair (wheelbarrows, a tractor, pickaxes, shells, tents and other small equipment) was stored in a large house at Shah Alam Khel village in Shinkai near the bazaar. This equipment arrived at Shinkai on 21 September 1989 and work on the road from Shinkai towards Badini had just started.
- Surey (in Qalat woleswali), is 2.5 -3 hours drive from Shinkai along 45km of gravel road. The road entering the area near the mountain pass of Dub Kalai (Poshay Band), leads through the Shinkai river which is sometimes impassable. During the winter the road can be very muddy and there is a mine field between the hospital and 1.5km before the river. Fuel is available in villages in Surey. This road is controlled by Salam Khan.
- The access road to Petawai Roghanai village is about 130km from the main Shinkai road and splits from this road near Pashai Band (Pashai Pass at Sur Ghar). This road leads to Shahag village and onwards to Shahjoi. Only light vehicles now use this access road because the Soviets are said to have laid anti-tank mines.

MINES
- There are anti-tank mines on the main road between Shinkai and Qalat after the hospital and 1.5km before the Shinkai river.
- Anti-tank mines were laid on the access road to Petawai Roghanai.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

The relation of the local people with the commanders and mujahideen is cordial and all problems and internal issues are solved peacefully within the district by the shura formed by Salam Khan of the Hotak tribe.

- The general commander of the Hotak tribe in the woleswali is Salam Khan (Hotak) of NIFA Party who controls 39 villages in this woleswali. His base is in Sapidar Mountain. His deputy is Noorullah and he has several sub-commanders.
- The traditional leader of the Hotaks is Aminullah Khan Khotak who now lives in Magalai camp. His two sons are in Shinkai.

For a detailed list of elders and some commanders in Shinkai, contact UNHCR, Quetta Sub-office (DCAR ref. Shinkai).

MEDICAL RESOURCES

Before there was a Government hospital in Shinkai. Made of bricks and cement, this hospital is in fairly good condition and is now called Farooqi Surgical Hospital. It is controlled by Cdr Salam Khan and MCI provide medicines and staff salaries. This ten bed hospital has eleven staff including OPD nurse, dispenser and dentist, X-Ray technician, theatre nurse, nurses and laboratory technician. There is no doctor. About 40 to 50 outpatients receive treatment daily. The most common problems are T.B., abdominal pains, kidney pains, pneumonia, malaria, coughs and colds, diarrhoea, and gynecological. Treatment is provided free. The local people would like to have a doctor allocated to the district.

EDUCATION

Before the war Shinkai had a High School (up to class 8) with fifteen classrooms and which served all the surrounding villages. Math, languages, social/general sciences and Islamiat (Islamic Literature) were taught. Some of the school walls remain and some are damaged from rains/snow and neglect. No schools are currently reported in this woleswali.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITY

- SCF(US) have their main office for Zabul in Shinkai centre. In 1988 they did a limited distribution of fertilizer and wheat seed. In 1989 they have a small karez cleaning (around Operi Ludin) and irrigation project as well as giving veterinary assistance.
- MCI had a karez cleaning programme in 1988.
- Afghanaid worked here and the programmes have been completed.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A

GLOSSARY OF TERMS & ACRONYMS

TERMS

abi	irrigated agricultural land
alaqadari	administrative unit (sub-district)
amir-i-omumi	recognized leader of the resistance in a specific area
band	mountain pass, dam
dasht	dry plain with limited vegetation
jarib	land measurement eqal to 0.2 hectares/0.5 acres
karez	network of shallow wells connected by a sub-surface channel
lalmi	rain-fed agricultural land
madrassa	traditional Islamic school with religious subjects comprising about 60 percent of the classes
mowlawi	a person educated in Islamic studies and often a teacher of Islamic studies for mullahs
mullah	a person who has completed enough Islamic studies to take care of a mosque and to lead prayers
shura	council
taleb	(pl. taloba) - a religious student in the informal education sector, studying a series of Islamic books at a mosque, supervised by a mullah
wakil	title of a government official
woleswali	administrative unit (district)
woleswal	title of the administrative head of a woleswali

Afghan Resistance Parties

ANLF	Afghan National Liberation Front/Mojadiddi
HIIA	Harakat-i-Inqilab-i-Islami Afghanistan/Nabi Mohammadi
HIG	Hezb-i-Islami/Gulbadin
HIK	Hezb-i-Islami/Khales
JIA	Jamiat-i-Islami/Rabbani
NIFA	Mahaz-i-Milli/Pir Gailani
SYF	Etihad-i-Islami/Sayyaf
HIM	Harakat-i-Islami/Mohseni

NGO ABBREVIATIONS

AVICEN	Afghanistan Vaccination and Immunization Centre
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
HUL	Health Unlimited
IAH	Islamic Aid Health
MCI	Mercy Corp International
MSH	Management Sciences for Health
SCF(USA)	Save the Children Federation, USA.

Other

AIG	Afghanistan Interim Government based in Peshawar, Pakistan
DCAR	UNHCR - Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project
DAP	Di-Ammonium Phosphate fertilizer

ANNEX B

POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR ZABUL
(Source: GOA Census '78 - '79)

PROVINCE	WOLISWALI	TOTAL	% URBAN	% RURAL	AREA IN SQ. KM.	DENSITY
ZABUL						
	ARGHANDAB	18821	0.0%	100.0%	2096	9
	ATGHAR	5006	0.0%	100.0%	697	7
	DAI CHOPAN	45225	0.0%	100.0%	3276	14
	JALDAK	9884	0.0%	100.0%	1502	7
	MIZAN	7878	0.0%	100.0%	1101	7
	QALAT	19518	30.5%	69.5%	1675	12
	SHAHJOY	33716	0.0%	100.0%	1061	32
	SHAMALZAI	25763	0.0%	100.0%	3091	8
	SHINKAI	13551	0.0%	100.0%	2290	6
TOTAL: ZABUL		179362	3.3%	96.7%	16789	11

(HCR/PKD)
06/12/90

ANNEX C
LOCATION OF SURVEYED REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN FROM ZABUL

DISTRICT	CAMP NAME	NUMBER/FAMILIES
D.I.KHAN		
	DARABAN	363
	GIRSAL	224
	NAIWALLA	127
	RAKHZANDANI	19
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	733
GULISTAN		
	PIR ABAD	8
	PIRALIZAI 3	41
	PIRALIZAI 5	16
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	65
LORALAI		
	GHAZGAI MANA	570
	GHAZGAI WAL	48
	KATWAI 1	530
	SPAIDAR 1	108
	ZAR KAREZ 1	420
	ZAR KAREZ 3	396
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	2072
PISHIN		
	KAREZ 1	110
	KAREZ 2	150
	KILA HAJIKHA	118
	SURKHAB 1	457
	SURKHAB 2	500
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	1335
QUETTA		
	RTV 1 M/KHEL	379
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	379
ZHOB		
	MALGAGAI 1	654
	MALGAGAI 2	1047
	MALGAGAI 3	459
	MALGAGAI 4	846
	MALGAGAI 5	648
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	3654
	GRAND TOTAL:	8238

*Survey conducted 8/88-5/89

ANNEX D
PRICES IN ZABUL

ITEM WOLESWALI	DATE	PRICE	SOURCE
ALMOND			
SHINKAI	10-89	289.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
BARLEY			
ATGHAR	9-89	29.\AF per KGS	UN Mission Rpt 3/90
ATGHAR	10-89	29.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
ATGHAR	10-89	44.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
SHAMULZAI	10-89	63.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
SHINKAI	10-89	57.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
CORN			
ATGHAR	9-89	40.\AF per KGS	UN Mission Rpt 3/90
ATGHAR	10-89	44.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
ATGHAR	10-89	40.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
SHAMULZAI	10-89	43.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
SHINKAI	10-89	57.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
DIESEL			
ATGHAR	9-89	125.\AF per LTR	UN Mission Rpt 3/90
ATGHAR	10-89	800.\AF per GAL	ADGT Trip Rpt.
ATGHAR	10-89	500.\AF per GAL	DCAR Trip Rpt.
SHAH JOY	10-89	625.\AF per GAL	DCAR Trip Rpt.
SHAMULZAI	10-89	650.\AF per GAL	DCAR Trip Rpt.
SHINKAI	10-89	625.\AF per GAL	DCAR Trip Rpt.
FERTILIZER/DAP			
SHINKAI	10-89	90.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
FERTILIZER/UREA			
SHINKAI	10-89	52.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
FLOUR			
ATGHAR	9-89	72.\AF per KGS	UN Mission Rpt. 3/90
ATGHAR	3-90	73.\AF per KGS	UN Mission Rpt 3/90
KEROSENE			
ATGHAR	9-89	125.\AF per LTR	UN Mission Rpt 3/90
ATGHAR	10-89	500.\AF per GAL	DCAR Trip Rpt.
ATGHAR	10-89	600.\AF per GAL	DCAR Trip Rpt.
SHAH JOY	10-89	600.\AF per GAL	DCAR Trip Rpt.
SHAMULZAI	10-89	650.\AF per GAL	DCAR Trip Rpt.
SHINKAI	10-89	600.\AF per GAL	DCAR Trip Rpt.
LABOR			
DIST. UNKNOWN	7-88	250.\AF per DAY	VITA Report
LABOR/SKILLED			
ATGHAR	3-90	1200.\AF per DAY	UN Mission Rpt 3/90
ATGHAR	3-90	2000.\AF per DAY	UN Mission Rpt 3/90
ATGHAR	3-90	2000.\AF per DAY	UN Mission Rpt 3/90

(HCR/PR1)
12/06/90

ANNEX D
PRICES IN ZABUL

ITEM WOLESWALI	DATE	PRICE	SOURCE
LABOR/UNSKILLED			
ATGHAR	3-90	1200.\AF per DAY	UN Mission Rpt 3/90
MUTTON			
SHINKAI	10-89	429.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
OIL (EDIBLE)			
ATGHAR	9-89	400.\AF per KGS	UN Mission Rpt 3/90
ATGHAR	10-89	400.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
ATGHAR	3-90	567.\AF per KGS	UN Mission Rpt 3/90
ATGHAR	3-90	489.\AF per KGS	UN Mission Rpt 3/90
ATGHAR	3-90	567.\AF per KGS	UN Mission Rpt 3/90
SHINKAI	10-89	500.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
ONION			
SHAH JOY	10-89	57.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
PETROL			
ATGHAR	9-89	200.\AF per LTR	UN Mission Rpt 3/90
ATGHAR	10-89	1500.\AF per GAL	DCAR Trip Rpt.
ATGHAR	10-89	800.\AF per GAL	DCAR Trip Rpt.
SHAH JOY	10-89	1350.\AF per GAL	DCAR Trip Rpt.
SHAMULZAI	10-89	1500.\AF per GAL	DCAR Trip Rpt.
SHINKAI	10-89	1300.\AF per GAL	DCAR Trip Rpt.
POTATOES			
SHAH JOY	10-89	57.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
RICE			
ATGHAR	10-89	160.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
ATGHAR	3-90	133.\AF per KGS	UN Mission Rpt 3/90
SHINKAI	10-89	150.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
SUGAR			
ATGHAR	10-89	280.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
ATGHAR	10-89	289.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
ATGHAR	3-90	380.\AF per KGS	UN Mission Rpt 3/90
ATGHAR	3-90	289.\AF per KGS	UN Mission Rpt 3/90
ATGHAR	3-90	380.\AF per KGS	UN Mission Rpt 3/90
SHAH JOY	10-89	171.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
SHAMULZAI	10-89	240.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
SHINKAI	10-89	250.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
TEA BLACK			
ATGHAR	10-89	900.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
ATGHAR	10-89	850.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
ATGHAR	3-90	1600.\AF per KGS	UN Mission Rpt 3/90
ATGHAR	3-90	1333.\AF per KGS	UN Mission Rpt 3/90
ATGHAR	3-90	1100.\AF per KGS	UN Mission Rpt 3/90
ATGHAR	3-90	1600.\AF per KGS	UN Mission Rpt 3/90
SHAH JOY	10-89	1100.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
SHINKAI	10-89	1000.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.

The nomads pass through Shajoi in two different directions.

- One route is to Shorawak and Reg in Kandahar, where they stay from the spring to the autumn before returning to Zabul.
- The second route is to the Khakrez mountains for grazing, returning after one or two months of spring.

ECONOMY

Zabul has been relatively neglected in the past by successive governments and the people are generally poor in comparison with more developed areas such as Kandahar. The major source of income is agriculture and animal husbandry but the agriculture has never reached a very high level of development (e.g., crop rotation was only started 10-12 years ago) and the war had a devastating effect on the modest progress accomplished in the late seventies.

Crops grown are almonds, apricots and grapes (70 percent), maize, tobacco and wheat (20 percent) as well as alfalfa. Most farmers are landowners, with an average of 5 jeribs per family, and depend on canals and karez for irrigation. Many irrigation systems require urgent cleaning.

Since many people have fled Zabul there is a shortage of manpower and wages have gone up to 1,200 Afghanis per day (early 1990). More manpower available to the agricultural areas would result in larger areas being brought under cultivation and improvement in the neglected irrigation systems.

The most important agricultural areas can be found south of the Kabul-Kandahar highway. The land is located in a flood plain and there are no salination problems. There is an urgent lack of inputs in the agricultural sector - insecticides/pesticides, traction, capital (credit facilities) for payment of farm labour, seeds and fertilizer.

Many people from Zabul are trying to find employment in the coal mines of Sibi, Pakistan. This is likely to continue, even after all hostilities have ceased and circumstances are more conducive for the return of refugees. Work in the mines is dangerous but wages are relatively high (by Afghan standards) and so many will be tempted to stay in Pakistan rather than continuing to follow a hard and insecure farming life.

The principal entrance to Zabul is via Badini where there are about 200-250 shops. From here trucks, lorris, Datsun pick-ups and tractors move into Afghanistan carrying such essential goods as wheat, rice, flour and cooking oil. All these vehicles belong to Afghans coming from as far as Kabul and Wardak as well as Ghazni, Qalat and Kandahar. Trucks from Afghanistan bring dried fruits to Pakistan from the Kabul area.

(HCR/PR1)
12/06/90

ANNEX D
PRICES IN ZABUL

ITEM WOLESWALI	DATE	PRICE	SOURCE
TEA GREEN			
ATGHAR	9-89	1300.\AF per KGS	UN Mission Rpt 3/90
ATGHAR	10-89	1200.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
ATGHAR	10-89	1300.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
ATGHAR	3-90	1800.\AF per KGS	UN Mission Rpt 3/90
ATGHAR	3-90	1778.\AF per KGS	UN Mission Rpt 3/90
ATGHAR	3-90	1600.\AF per KGS	UN Mission Rpt 3/90
SHAH JOY	10-89	1300.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
SHINKAI	10-89	1300.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
TRACTOR RENTAL			
DIST. UNKNOWN	9-89	1100.\AF per HR	DCAR Trip Rpt.
SHINKAI	10-89	1100.\AF per HR	DCAR Trip Rpt.
WHEAT			
ATGHAR	9-89	67.\AF per KGS	Joint Mission 3/90
ATGHAR	10-89	67.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
ATGHAR	10-89	58.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
ATGHAR	3-90	93.\AF per KGS	Joint Mission 3/90
ATGHAR	3-90	67.\AF per KGS	UN Mission Rpt 3/90
ATGHAR	3-90	93.\AF per KGS	UN Mission Rpt 3/90
SHAMULZAI	5-89	6000.\AF per BAG	UNOCA Monitoring Mission
SHAMULZAI	7-89	4250.\AF per BAG	UNOCA Monitoring Mission
SHAMULZAI	10-89	71.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
SHINKAI	10-89	71.\AF per KGS	DCAR Trip Rpt.
SUGAR			
ATGHAR	9-89	140.\AF per KHD	UN Mission Rpt 3/90

ANNEX E

ETHNIC GROUPS AND TRIBES

This is a very simple guide to the text of the Provincial Profile. There are many ethnic groups in Afghanistan, with the Pushtuns predominating. In Zabul, the ethnic groups and their languages and religion are:

1. Pushtun: Pushto dialects. Hanafi Sunni.
2. Tajik: Dari and Tajiki dialects. Mainly Hanafi Sunni.
3. Qizilbash: Dari. Imami Shi'a.
4. Hazara: Hazaragai (Dari dialect). Usually Imami Shi'a.

'Afghanistan' by L. Dupree, 1980

The Pushtun tribes view themselves as belonging to various genealogies. There are several genealogies and every tribe will trace their history back through one of these. The Ghilzais and Durranis are two major Pushtun genealogies, or family-trees. Each major tribe is also divided into sub-tribes (Khels).

The largest Pushtun tribe in Afghanistan is the Ghilzai. In Zabul the major sub-tribes of the Ghilzai are the Tokhi, Hotak, Shamulzai, Raso Khel, Suleiman Khel, Niazi, Taraki, and Kharoti. The Shamulzai and Raso Khel are offshoots of the Hotak and the Suleiman Khels of the Andar. The Nasars claim descent from the Hotak.

There are some Durrani in Daichopan and two sub-tribes of the Durrani (the Alikozai and the Popalzais) are in Jaldak. .

According to Sir Olaf Caroe ('The Pathans') the Kakars are of the Ghurghusht genealogy. This is a separate genealogy from the Ghilzai or Durrani.

The Sadat (singular form being Sayyid) trace their ancestry back to the Prophet Mohammad. The Pushtun and Tajik Saadat are usually Sunni. The Hazara Sadat, however, trace their ancestry through Imam Hussain, son-in-law of the Prophet. The Sadat in Jaghori woleswali are Hazaras.

LOCATION			SECTOR				BUDGET PER ANNUM		DATE	
Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	(Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	End
Zabul	Arghandab	2505	H2	Outpatient center	MCI: 141	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Zabul	Arghandab	2505	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:5016	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	11/87	--/--
Zabul	Atghar	2508	A1	Field crops	SCS: 126	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Zabul	Atghar	2508	A2	Horticulture	SCS: 127	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Zabul	Atghar	2508	A4	Veterinary	SCS: 128	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Zabul	Atghar	2508	C1	Roads	SCS: 129	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Zabul	Atghar	2508	C2	Bridges	SCS: 130	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	A2	Horticulture	IAM: 302	Ongoing	--	Self	10/89	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	A3	Forestry	HUL: 110	Ongoing	1 to 5	--	8/89	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	A3	Forestry	IAM: 301	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/89	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	A4	Veterinary	HUL: 111	Planning	1 to 5	--	10/89	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	A4	Veterinary	IAM: 303	Planning	1 to 5	--	3/90	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	A5	Livestock	IAM: 231	Completed	1 to 5	Self	6/87	7/88
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	A9	Agric. training	HUL: 113	Planning	1 to 5	--	3/90	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	A9	Agric. training	IAM: 304	Planning	1 to 5	--	3/90	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	C1	Roads	HUL: 119	Planning	5 to 10	--	3/90	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	C1	Roads	IAM: 305	Planning	1 to 5	--	3/90	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	HUL: 101	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/86	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	IAM: 306	Completed	1 to 5	Self	3/86	48/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	C7	Sanitation	IAM: 307	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/89	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	E1	Primary education	HUL: 102	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/84	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	E1	Primary education	IAM: 232	Completed	1 to 5	Self	6/85	7/88
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	E1	Primary education	IAM: 308	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/84	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	E9	Teacher training	HUL: 103	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/86	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	E9	Teacher training	IAM: 309	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/86	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	H2	Outpatient center	HUL: 104	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	10/84	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	H2	Outpatient center	IAM: 310	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	10/84	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:3726	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/88	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	H3	Mobile, first aid	IAM: 311	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/89	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	H4	Immunization	HUL: 107	Planning	1 to 5	--	11/89	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	H4	Immunization	IAM: 312	Planning	1 to 5	--	3/90	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	H5	Laboratory	HUL: 108	Planning	1 to 5	--	3/90	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	H5	Laboratory	IAM: 313	Planning	1 to 5	--	3/90	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	H6	Dental	HUL: 109	Ongoing	1 to 5	--	11/89	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	H6	Dental	IAM: 314	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/89	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	H8	Mother child health	HUL: 105	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/84	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	H8	Mother child health	IAM: 315	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/84	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	H9	Health training	HUL: 106	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/85	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	H9	Health training	IAM: 316	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/85	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	I9	Vocational training	HUL: 114	Planning	1 to 5	--	3/90	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	I9	Vocational training	IAM: 317	Planning	1 to 5	--	3/90	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	W1	Karez	HUL: 115	Planning	1 to 5	--	3/90	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	W3	Dam,recharge,gabion	HUL: 116	Ongoing	1 to 5	--	10/89	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	W3	Dam,recharge,gabion	IAM: 318	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/89	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	W4	Flood control	HUL: 117	Ongoing	1 to 5	--	10/89	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	W4	Flood control	IAM: 319	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/89	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	W6	Drinking water	HUL: 118	Ongoing	1 to 5	--	10/89	--/--
Zabul	Dai Chopan	2506	W6	Drinking water	IAM: 320	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/89	--/--
Zabul	Mizan	2503	H3	Mobile, first aid	MCI: 205	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	--/--
Zabul	Shah Joy	2504	A1	Field crops	AAD: 336	Completed	5 to 10	Self	8/88	6/89
Zabul	Shah Joy	2504	A1	Field crops	SCS: 116	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/87	2/90
Zabul	Shah Joy	2504	A2	Horticulture	SCS: 117	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Zabul	Shah Joy	2504	A6	Traction	AAD: 337	Completed	5 to 10	Self	8/88	6/89
Zabul	Shah Joy	2504	A6	Traction	SCS: 118	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Zabul	Shah Joy	2504	C1	Roads	SCS: 119	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Zabul	Shah Joy	2504	C2	Bridges	SCS: 120	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90

LOCATION			SECTOR				BUDGET PER ANNUM		DATE	
Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	(Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	End
Zabul	Shah Joy	2504	H2	Outpatient center	MSH: 841	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	9/88	--/--
Zabul	Shah Joy	2504	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:3026	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/88	--/--
Zabul	Shah Joy	2504	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:1541	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	2/88	--/--
Zabul	Shah Joy	2504	H3	Mobile, first aid	MCI: 211	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/89	--/--
Zabul	Shah Joy	2504	W1	Karez	AAR: 338	Completed	5 to 10	Self	8/88	6/89
Zabul	Shemalzai	2509	A1	Field crops	SCS: 131	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Zabul	Shemalzai	2509	A2	Horticulture	SCS: 132	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Zabul	Shemalzai	2509	A6	Traction	SCS: 133	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Zabul	Shemalzai	2509	C1	Roads	SCS: 134	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Zabul	Shemalzai	2509	C2	Bridges	SCS: 135	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Zabul	Shemalzai	2509	H2	Outpatient center	MCI: 201	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	2/89	--/--
Zabul	Shinkai	2507	A1	Field crops	AAR: 341	Completed	5 to 10	Self	8/88	6/89
Zabul	Shinkai	2507	A1	Field crops	SCS: 121	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Zabul	Shinkai	2507	A2	Horticulture	SCS: 122	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Zabul	Shinkai	2507	A6	Traction	AAR: 342	Completed	5 to 10	Self	8/88	6/89
Zabul	Shinkai	2507	A6	Traction	SCS: 123	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Zabul	Shinkai	2507	C1	Roads	SCS: 124	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Zabul	Shinkai	2507	C2	Bridges	SCS: 125	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Zabul	Shinkai	2507	H1	Inpatient center	MCI: 136	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	3/88	--/--
Zabul	Shinkai	2507	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:3031	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/87	--/--
Zabul	Shinkai	2507	W1	Karez	AAR: 343	Completed	5 to 10	Self	8/88	6/89

ANNEX F

ACBAR/SWABAC DATABASE LISTING

The listing in this annex was derived from the second edition of the ACBAR/SWABAC database publication. The information was voluntarily submitted by NGOs in Ocober 1989. Very little of the data has been verified by ACBAR, the NGO's, the UN, or other independant bodies, which limits its reliability and utility for research and planning purposes. This data is meant to be a preliminary tool best used in regional planning and coordinating initiatives. ACBAR will update the database and publish the 3rd edition in March, 1990.

Each entry represents an activity and is not necessarily a project as such. The priority for entries was to identify activities in a specific region, and not to define the totality of work of individual projects.

This data is also available by sector and by agency. Descriptions of all codes (location, sector, agency) are available from ACBAR.

ACBAR February, 1990

ROADS
There is a road passing from Shinkai Centre through the Poshy Pass to Dab Kalai village (10km) on the northern slopes of Sur Ghar and then to the Kandahar-Ghazni highway at Bala Bakorzi village (32km). The highway connects it with Shajoi centre (45km). This road crosses the Tarnak river by ford. It is suitable for heavy vehicles.

Details of roads are in each district section.

POLITICAL SITUATION
In Qalat, the current Governor is Mohammad Kabir, a retired general from the Tokhi tribe, who comes from Qalat. In late 1989, Abdul Bari Khan (SYF) of the Tokhi tribe was elected as AIG Governor of Zabul Province. Out of a possible 35 votes he gained 18.

There are four shuras in Zabul:
- a shura with Salam Khan in Sapidar mountain for the Hotak tribes in the Shinkai area (including Atghar).
- a shura in Shajoi bazaar.
- two shuras in Jaldak, held by Cdr Mohd Rassul (NIFA) and Cdr Granai (HIG).

These shuras were originlly for military actions but now have taken on a judicial role as well. Those in Jaldak have competing woleswali administrations including woleswals. The area of influence of Cdr Granai includes the Kabul-Kandahar highway in the Jaldak district.

Salam Khan is the general commander of the Hotak tribe and receives support from HIIA and NIFA. His deputy is Noorullah and he has several sub-commanders. The traditional leader of the Hotaks is Aminullah Khan Hotak, living in Malgagai camp (Baluchistan). He is much respected by Salam Khan.

Hassan Khan (HIIA) is leader of about 50 percent of the Tokhis from the villages to the south of Qalat to the dasht in the north-east. The Governor of Qalat is also Tokhi. Ali Mohammad (HIIA) is the leader of the Na Khel, a sub-tribe of the Taraki. He has a good reputation for Jehad, but as a nomad has no land base.

EDUCATION
Before the war, Zabul was not an area where education was considered important and was often discouraged by the mullahs. Muslim Aid and the AIG Education Centre assist seven schools in Shajoi and Arghandab. IAH and HUL have primary education and teacher training projects in Daichopan.

AREAS OF NGO ACTIVITY

Health: (support for medical trainees with salaries and medicine; support for health posts; immunization; mother and child health programmes): AVICEN, HUL, Lajwat-ul-Da'awa, MCI, MSH.

Rural Works: (rehabilitation of roads, storage facilities and other basic infrastructure: IAH, HUL, MCI, SCF(USA).

Irrigation Rehabilitation: (repair of channels, cleaning karez): Afghanaid, SCF(USA), IAH, HUL, MCI.

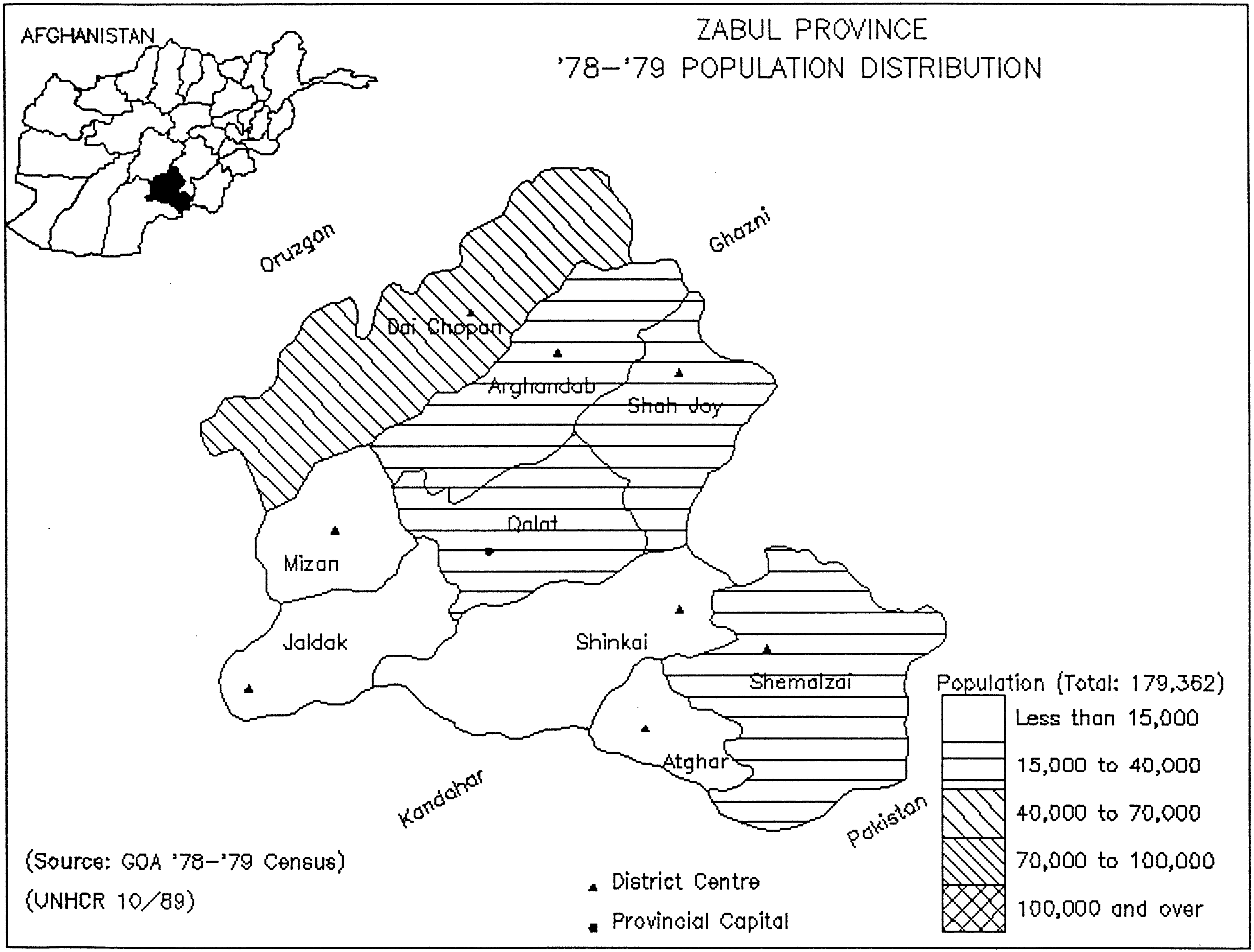
Field Crops: (improved seed; fertilizer; pesticides; farm power and tools): Afghanaid, IAH, HUL, MCI, SCF(USA), CRS.

Veterinary work: SCF(USA), IAH, HUL, CRS.

Forestry: HUL, IAH

ASSISTANCE PRIORITIES

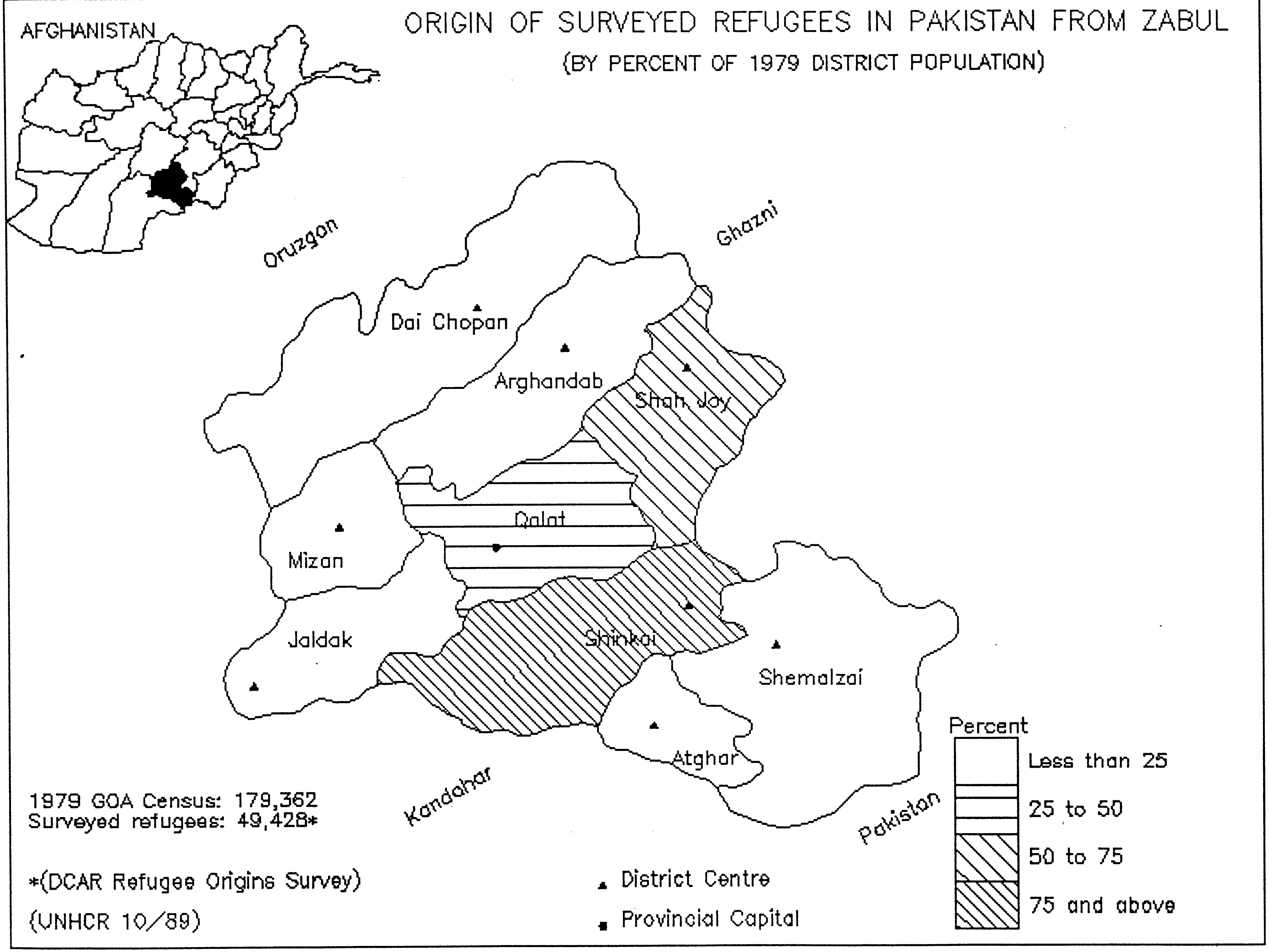
- Agricultural inputs (insecticides/pesticides, fertilizers, traction, capital (credit facilites) for payment of farm labour and seeds).
- Health facilities staffed by qualified people with adequate medical equipment.
- Education.



ZABUL PROVINCE
'78–'79 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
AFGHANISTAN
Oruzgan
Ghazni
Kandahar
Pakistan
Dai Chopan
Arghandab
Shah Joy
Mizan
Qalat
Jaldak
Shinkai
Shemalzai
Atghar
Population (Total: 179,362)
Less than 15,000
15,000 to 40,000
40,000 to 70,000
70,000 to 100,000
100,000 and over
District Centre
Provincial Capital
(Source: GOA '78–'79 Census)
(UNHCR 10/89)

ORIGIN OF SURVEYED REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN FROM ZABUL

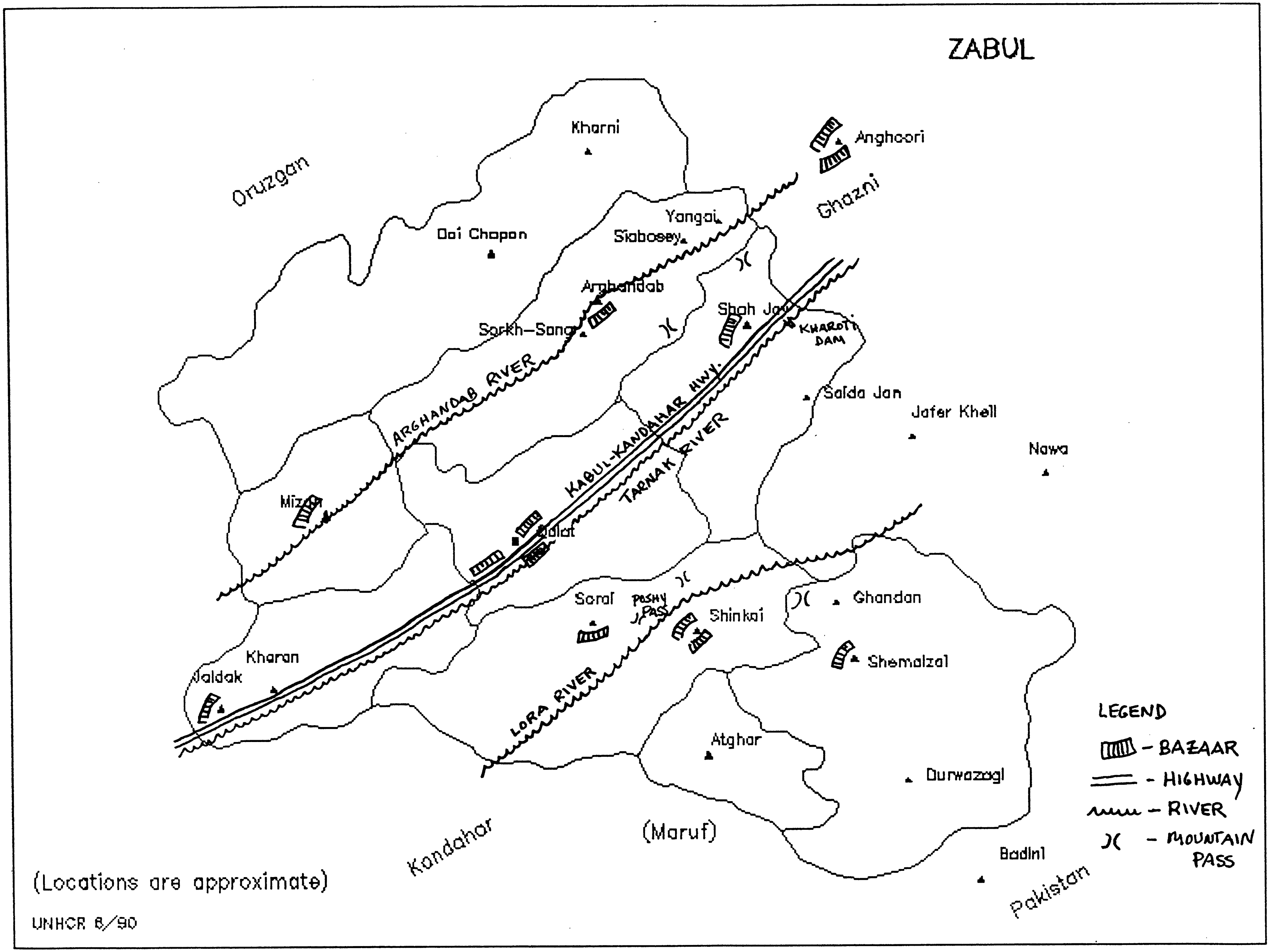
(BY PERCENT OF 1979 DISTRICT POPULATION)



1979 GOA Census: 179,362
Surveyed refugees: 49,428*

*(DCAR Refugee Origins Survey)

(UNHCR 10/89)



(Locations are approximate)

UNHCR 6/90

NOTE ON POPULATION STATISTICS USED IN THIS REPORT

The questionable reliability and quality of population data for Afghanistan continues to frustrate assistance planning. A fundamental concern of UNHCR's data gathering efforts has been to pinpoint the origins of the refugee population in order to better calculate regional and sub-regional assistance requirements. Factors such as population density in the provinces and districts of origin, and the likely routes of return to those locations, will dictate the parameters for a distribution network, the location of distribution and health facilities, the positioning of staff and the intensity of monitoring requirements.

Much of the baseline population data used by UNHCR's data gathering project is taken from the First Afghan Population Census undertaken in the summer of 1979. Popular unrest following on the reforms initiated by the Socialist Taraki regime prevented the completion of the census. As a result, less than 60 percent of the country's population was estimated to have been enumerated. The Central Statistics Office subsequently derived estimates from the settled population (i.e., exclusive of the nomadic population) in areas that remained uncovered during enumeration. Although the results of the Census cannot be relied upon for their accuracy, they are the most up-to-date and reliable data available. The Census also provides the only comprehensive population data disaggregated to the district and sub-district levels.

Since the time of the Census, the government has redrawn the boundaries of a number of districts and sub-districts to create new administrative units within the provinces. Population estimates for these new districts and sub-districts are taken from L. Adamec's Gazetteer of Afghanistan and, wherever possible, corroborated by DCAR field staff.

Population data on Afghan refugees settled in Pakistan is largely based on the refugee camp surveys conducted by DCAR staff from September 1988 to June 1989. This information has been supplemented and corroborated with the assistance of the UNHCR field staff in Pakistan. to which the DCAR project extends grateful acknowledgement. The results of these activities have been presented in a UNHCR report entitled "Report on Refugee Origins: Afghan Refugees in Pakistan."

The following maps, taken from this origins report, indicate: 1) the estimated pre-war population density in each district and sub-district of the province for which there is available census data; and 2) the estimated "repatriation density" of each district and sub-district derived from the DCAR camp surveys. The actual population figures used to make these maps are attached as Annex B. The refugee figures may indeed exceed known prewar population figures for a given district inasmuch as they are derived from interviews with refugee leaders, who are often inclined to exaggerate the strength of their constituencies. The figures, and their graphic representation, are intended as benchmarks for planning purposes only.

ARGHANDAB

Arghandab district takes its name from the river Arghandab, which has its head-waters in the Hindu Kush and flows through Zabul on a north-east to south-west axix on its way to Kandahar. In Arghandab, this main river valley has a number of tributaries flowing into it from side valleys. The woleswali centre is at Sahigaz village.

About 20 percent of the houses were destroyed by Soviet and Government aerial bombardments. The woleswali officials were moved to Qalat centre in 1979.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The 1979 Government census indicated a total population of 18,821 and a population density of 9/sq km. From seven to ten percent of the people migrated to refugee camps in Loralai, Baluchistan.

Principal population concentrations are found along the main river valley and side valley floors. The main tribe is Tokhi and this woleswali is divided into five large areas related to sub-tribes of the Tokhi: Jalalzai; Peirozai; Khan Kheil; Ebrahim Kheil; and Faqeerzai. The largest villages are Chagank, Sha-yagan, Sahigaz, Jalo, Neik Nam, Sardara, Sayed Kheil, Mohd Kheil, Wolgai, Gaza, Surkh Sang, Maidan, Chelakor, Faqeerzai, Ashozai and Karatu.

ECONOMY

Agriculture is the main economic base and the major crops are almonds, rice and corn. Wheat and pulses are also grown. Very few farmers can afford the high costs of fertilizers.

The villages and farmlands are located along the river valleys where agriculture is limited but the land is well watered and two crops can be grown each year.

BAZAARS

The 85 shops in the woleswali centre, Sahigaz, have been destroyed. There are some shops in the larger villages and these are stocked from Badini in Pakistan, Shahjoi in Zabul and Angoori in Ghazni.

ROADS

- There is a dirt road of about 45km from Shahjoi centre to Arghandab centre, via Karatu.
- This road connects, at Surkh Sang, with another road entering the district from Qalat and going on to Daichopan. It is about 80km from Arghandab centre to Qalat centre.

In the rainy season, flooding often disrupts transport between Arghandab and other districts.

There are three rudimentary bridges on minor roads across the river, at Sahigaz, Sha-yagan and Gaza villages. The bridge at Gaza is a toll bridge, and is owned by Mathiullah.

MINES
There are no reports of mines.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
- Abdul Aziz Akhwandzada, NIFA
- Hydari, Ittehad
- Jalil Wakil, JIA
- Mavin Shah Alam, HIK
- Mullah Wali Mohammed, HIIA
- Haji Khair Mohammed, HIK
- Cdr Mullah Fazal Rehman, HIG. Belongs to Arghandab and has bases in Daichopan and Arghandab.

A list of elders from the main areas is available from DCAR, ref Arghandab.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
- MCI support an outpatient centre in Koor Kara.
- MSH support an outpatient centre.

EDUCATION
There were five primary and secondary schools in the area prior to 1978 but none of these are active. Some madrassas exist. Muslim Aid support some schools.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITY
None reported.

ATGHAR

Atghar is an alaqadari of Shinkai, to the west and northwest. To the east and northeast is Shamulzai and to the south Pakistan. The area of this alaqadari was estimated at 697 sq km by the Government in 1979. Atghar alaqadari has about 42 villages and none are large. Atghar village is the alaqadar centre.

Atghar consists principally of the Atghar River valley running from east to west with the higher range of mountains called the De Barri Ghar to the north and the Kot Kay Ghar to the south. Tributaries from the De Barri Ghar range flow into the Atghar River. There is a second small stream called the Sorkhab River running parallel to the Atghar River. Both the Atghar and Sorkhab eventually join the Maruf River before flowing into the Arghestan River.

Government troops left the area shortly after the Soviet withdrawal in 1989. Their security posts, including one in a school in the alaqadari centre, have been destroyed. Mujahideen did not have bases in the district prior to 1989 due to the shortage of water in the mountains. Instead, they were based in the Sur Ghar mountains in Shinkai.

About 50 percent of the houses have been destroyed. Houses are constructed of mud and mud bricks with wooden roofs. Wood is available from Shajoi and Angoori (Ghazni) bazaars.

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

Government statistics published in 1979 indicate a total population of 5,006. Estimates for emigration of the population differ. The DCAR refugee origins survey (5/89) indicated there were no refugees in Pakistan from Atghar. DCAR teams visiting the area indicate that about 30 percent of the population migrated to Pakistan, mainly to Surkhab Karez and Malgagai camps in Baluchistan. Some refugees are reported to have returned to Pitawi villages but there has not yet been a significant return due to the high prices and the non-availability of basic commodities.

The main tribe is Hotak and in Atghar, consists of the sub-tribes Rahim Khel, Rasool Khel, and Baizai.

AGRICULTURE

The people in this area are very poor. The principal crops are wheat, barley, almond and corn. There are some grape and apple orchards but these have been affected by pests. Wasps have often damaged the large-sized raisins (abjoosh).

The main water sources are the Atghar river with its tributaries, the Surkhab river and a number of karez and springs. The dam in the Bari Ghar mountain at Rasool Khel Tangai valley could not be maintained or repaired during the war due to bombardment, resulting in a shortage of irrigation water. This shortage of irrigation water plus the lack of

PROVINCES OF AFGHANISTAN



(UNHCR 8/89)

(Note: Sari Pul, Nuristan, & Khost provinces not indicated)

UNHCR BACKGROUND REPORT

ZABUL PROVINCE

Prepared by the
Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project
1 December 1989

PREFACE

The following report is one in a series of 11 provincial profiles prepared for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees by the Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project. The object of these reports is to provide detailed information on the conditions affecting the repatriation of Afghan refugees in each province so that UNHCR and its implementing partners may be better able to plan and target programmes of relief and rehabilitation assistance. Ten of the provinces featured in this series - Ghazni, Herat, Kandahar, Kunar, Laghman, Logar, Nangarhar, Paktia, Paktika and Zabul -- plus Baghlan, Farah, Helmand, Kunduz, Kabul and Nimroz are estimated to account for ninety percent of the Afghan refugee population settled in Iran and Pakistan.

The Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project (DCAR) was funded by UNHCR to develop a database of information on Afghanistan that would serve as a resource for repatriation planning. Project staff based in Peshawar and Quetta have conducted interviews and surveys in refugee camps throughout NWFP, Baluchistan and Punjab provinces in Pakistan to compile data on refugee origins, ethnic and tribal affiliation and likely routes of refugee return to Afghanistan. In addition, the project field staff undertake frequent missions into Afghanistan to gather specific information on road conditions, the availability of storage facilities, transportation and fuel, the level of destruction of housing, irrigation systems and farmland, the location of landmines and the political and military situation at the district (<u>woleswali</u>)and sub-district (<u>alaqadari</u>) levels in those provinces of priority concern to UNHCR.

Where possible, written sources, including the Afghanistan gazetteers edited by L. Adamec, NGO field reports and bilateral/multilateral agency reports have been consulted to corroborate field data. Project staff also interview Afghan resistance leaders, journalists and other non-Afghan visitors to the region as sources for information and corroboration of information gathered in the field. All survey data and other related information is on file in DCAR offices. Only summary information has been included in this report. More specific information can be obtained from the DCAR main office at the UNHCR Sub-Office Peshawar.

Activities of different NGOs have also been identified. Some of the NGO programs are listed as claimed by the agencies and have not been verified by other sources. This information has been provided in order to indicate the types of resources that may exist in a particular area, and to identify sources of potentially far more detailed information than this report can offer. However, NGO activities in Afghanistan are rapidly evolving. A more current profile of activities can be obtained from the offices of the two NGO coordinating committees, ACBAR in Peshawar and SWABAC in Quetta.

These provincial reports mainly cover non-government controlled areas and do not claim to be exhaustive. Rather, they are intended as a reference for the targeting of assistance programmes, and as guides for those agencies that require general background information on target areas,

including the major obstacles that may be encountered to the planning and implementation of assistance projects in those areas. Much of the most timely and relevant information is derived from eyewitness accounts, which often defy the most painstaking efforts to render them consistent with existing knowledge. Names of villages, evaluation of road conditions andtravel distances, and the identification of influential individuals take on a remarkably subjective character when more than one Afghan source is consulted. Furthermore, party affiliations and leaderships can be fluid. These reports, then, cannot substitute for first-hand investigation of local conditions.

Ten years of war and social upheaval have led to the dramatic deterioration of individual security and physical subsistence throughout Afghanistan. The rapidly evolving political conditions that will affect the return of refugee and internally displaced populations, as well as the effectiveness of international assistance efforts, are beyond the capacity of even the most experienced observers to predict. These background reports represent UNHCR's attempt to develop a coherent response to these potentially chaotic conditions.

The majority of materials in this provincial profile were gathered prior to December 1989.

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MAPS



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